

GAZETTE & REPORTER.

C. G. EASTBROOK, Editor.

5¢ Single copies 1 cent; to be had at the News-Deposits in Weymouth Landing, North, South and East Weymouth, and South Braintree; also of W. F. Locks, at Braintree H. R. Station.

Rockland News Items.

An unsuccessful attempt to enter the clothing store of Messrs. Estes & Whiting was made on the night of 23d ult.—The sash of the main door was cut at the top and bottom, but the robbers were probably frightened before they could get in. The hardware store of Mr. C. G. Soule also showed traces of their work. One window was evidently cut with a chisel, and a slight crack was made in the glass. Nothing unusual was seen by the watchman, and no clue to the culprits has yet been gained.

Mr. R. G. Sturley, who has experienced much difficulty in running his box factory on Market street during the past season, from lack of water and the limited power of the engine employed at such times, has recently exchanged his small engine for one of greater power.

Rev. R. G. Tolles delivered an address in behalf of the "Little Wonders" in the Baptist Church, South Aug. 27th.—A number of the children were accompanied him and favored the audience with music.

Master William Ryan, in the employ of the Union Co., was thrown from a carriage while driving down Union street on the morning of the 28th ult., but was being brightened, but he escaped uninjured.

The Crispin Cooperative Association, whose business has been in a very bad condition since July 1st, has made arrangements to settle their bills at the rate of 40cts. on a dollar, and are selling off their goods at about 20 per cent. discount, to meet their offer. The business will be discontinued after the present stock has been disposed of.

Two families of Indians have pitched their tents on the corner of Church and Howard streets, where they are manufacturing and selling baskets.

MEETINGS, &c.—The crowd at the last praise meeting in the Reform Club rooms was so great that the meeting next week will be held in the lecture-room of the Union Church.

The Woman's Temperance Union held a meeting next Tuesday afternoon, at 3. Dr. Emerson, of Salem, will preach at the Universalist Church, next Sunday.

Fruit and Flowers for the Boston hospitals may be sent next Wednesday night to Mrs. Eleanor Holmes, Stetson St.

Braintree.

At the Republican Caucus held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, the 24th ult., Asa French, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and N. F. T. Hayden, Sec'y. Delegates to the several conventions were chosen as follows:—State, James T. Stevens, Josephus Shaw, Levi W. Hobart; Congressional, Asa French, Dr. Dearing, N. F. T. Hayden; County, David H. Bates, E. F. E. Thayer, N. L. White; Senatorial, G. D. Willis, W. F. Fernald, B. J. Loring, Jr.; Senatorial, F. A. Hobart, S. A. Willis, Wm. W. Mayhew, Horace Faxon, S. A. Bates, C. Proctor, R. Porter, Alhajah Allen, Joseph Shaw.

Resolutions were passed highly approving the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. B. W. Harris, and strongly recommending Hon. F. A. Hobart, to fill his place at the coming election in November, as Mr. Harris had declined a reelection.

The Democrats met in Caucus at Town Hall on Saturday evening, the 26th ult., when Caleb S. Thompson was chosen Chairman, and Charles W. Mansfield, Sec'y. The following delegates were chosen to their several Conventions:—State, at large, Edward Avery, Joseph I. Bates, A. C. Drinker, C. N. Wallace, John Cavanagh, Elisha Thayer, Geo. W. Thayer, Samuel L. Dyer, E. A. Newton, E. W. Dailey, Congressional, Josiah Pennington, A. C. Drinker, P. D. Hollbrook, A. G. Bates, Fisk Barrett, C. N. Wallace, J. B. Arnold, Lewis Thayer, Ansel O. Clark, Senatorial, N. H. Hunt, C. H. Hobart, Hiram Wilde, Thomas Pennington, I. E. Drinker, Thatcher White, Wm. Hill, A. C. Drinker, John Cavanagh, C. N. Wallace.—Councillor, Elisha Thayer, C. W. Mansfield, Henry Mann, A. C. Drinker, A. T. Pratt, J. Cavanagh, Geo. Thayer, Hiram French, Ansel O. Clark, County, S. W. Hollis, N. H. Hunt, Gardner Mansfield, Josiah Pennington, Frederick Adams, Asa T. Pratt, A. S. Morrison, Paul W. Jackson, J. E. Eastwood. Committee to confer with Hollbrook Democrats in arranging a basis of action in regard to the nomination of a representative to General Court, A. C. Drinker, Wm. N. Wallace, John Cavanagh, H.

Mr. W. F. Parks, a well known news-dealer, while attending to his business in his store, fell suddenly in a fit. Dr. Faxon was called and pronounced the cause indigestion, etc. Mr. Parks experienced two other fits during the night, but next morning was slightly improved, though still very ill.

SUMMERING.—Miss Addie Keeler, a former teacher in the Weymouth Schools, now of Boston, has been "vacationing" at Orleans, Cape Cod, with friends in that town.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to take Dr. Sprenger's "Ginger Root" for your indigestion and you get discouraged in spending money with but little success. Now give us your satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dr. Sprenger's and Liver Complaint with all their effects, such as Stomach, SICK Headache, Headache, Colic, Pains, etc. Dr. Sprenger's "Ginger Root" Water, which comes out of Head, Ear, Nose, Water, Brain, coming out of Head, Ear, Nose, Water, Brain, come to us, we will give you to go to a doctor, regular size, 25 cents; and a trial size, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any pain. Regular size, 25 cents; sample bottle size, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any pain.

A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.

We know that a disordered stomach & liver produce more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few cures are known that will cure these disorders. We know that Dr. Costa's Radical Cure will, without a doubt, cure all these disorders. We know that it will cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are well satisfied with this, and say it is a great cure. We know that if you give it a trial, you will let us know your results.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Hard Wood Filling specialty.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

SETCHELL'S PATENT
POT PLANT, GARDEN
AND VERANDA
TRELLISES,

FOR SALE BY

J. S. W. PRATT,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

14-18

Bright eyes, regular features and a graceful figure are the signs of health. The complexion is fair and smooth, the skin fine and delicate. We know that many persons are subject to various skin diseases, such as warts, papillae, blisters, &c., and that these are often very painful and distressing. We know that Dr. Parker's "Pleasant Worm Soap" is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No soap is required. Costs 25 cents. It is

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at short notice, in the best style, and at rea-
sonable rates.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP

ERUPTIVE
LOCAL SKIN DISEASES
NATURALLY BEAUTIFIES THE
CUTANEOUS, PREVENTS AND HEALS
RHEUMATIC AND GOUT,
LIS SORBS AND INJURIES
THE HAIR AND
SKIN DISEASES.

SOFT & INEXPENSIVE PRE-
PARES THE SAME RESULTS
AS SULPHUR BATHS, SINCE IT
EASILY REMOVES ERUPTIONS
OF THE SKIN.

EXTRACTION
OF THE EXTRUSIVE
ELEMENTS ARE AT-
TRACTED BY ITS USE, AND IT
MAKES THE SKIN WONDROUSLY FAIR AND
SOFT.

SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS,
CUTS, AND CLEAVES SPEEDILY HEALED
BY ITS PROFOUND AND
RELIABLE DRAUGHTS.

WATER DANDRUFF, STRENGTHENS
THE HAIR, AND PRESERVES
IT FRESH.

AS A DRAUGHTANT
FOR RHEUMATISM AND LIVER DISEASE,
AND AS A PROTECTION AGAINST
DISEASES IT IS UNQUELLED.

CITRUS, LEMON, AND
LAVENDER DRAUGHTS.

50 CENTS PER CARE,
30 CENTS 60c AND 90c.

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OR
RIFT
CO.

UIT JARS,
ED TOPS.

11 cents each.
18 " "
16 " "

CO.,
LANDING.
EXCITEMENT
AT
WEYMOUTH.

H. MURRAY'S

CIRCUS

in South Weymouth for the first, and

we have not caused as much attention

SALE OF

ND FANCY GOODS,

TURE, PAPER HANG-

CARPETS, CROCK-

& GLASS WARE, &c.,

AT

ROSENFELD'S
STORE.

prices have been marked
that the closest buyers
have to admit that's no
thing to Boston, when you
buy goods cheaper at home,

SAVE YOUR TIME,

RISK OF HAVING
YOUR POCKETS PICKED

Perhaps a TREMENDOUS
PAINACHE, always attend-

ing shopping expeditions to
the stores.

desirous of reducing
stock of Goods, at least

cent before September

the subscriber has given
to his Salesman, to

Goods at what-
ever they may fetch,
without regard to
COST!!

patrons will be well paid to
inquire before purchasing
here.

E. Rosenfeld.

WEYMOUTH, May 27, 1876. 66

Y and STRAW
FOR SALE.

TANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and
straw, for wholesale and retail.

BAKER'S EXPRESS.

mainly on hand Mineral Salt, for horses,

outh April 19, 1876. 66

ESPECIAL NOTICE!

HAMBERLAIN'S

TOGRAPH ROOMS!

closed from JUNE 1st until OCT. 20th.

persons feeling obliged to do so on account

alit.

the season, and who want of anything of

value. Address, E. CHAMBERLAIN,

WEYMOUTH LANDING,
MASS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

the subscriber has been duly appointed

of the estate of C. C.

late of Braintree, in the County of Weymouth, and has taken upon herself that

the demands upon the estate of said

deceased, to exhibit the same; and all

and who are called upon to

CHARTERLORE, Adm'r.

14th, 1876.

GAZETTE & REPORTER.
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Editor.

500 copies 5 cents, to be had at the News

Dealers in Weymouth, North and South

and Braintree; also of W.

Locks, at Braintree H. H. Station.

THE CENTENNIAL.—The Boston Globe

correspondence from the Centennial Ex-

hibition at Philadelphia says that the

Massachusetts State Building was built

and furnished entirely through the individ-

ual efforts of A. L. Coolidge, Esq., of the

well-known firm of Fog, Houghton &

Coolidge, boot and shoe manufacturers.—

The expense was something exceeding

\$30,000, which has been raised by individual

contributions, not a dollar of the approp-

riation from the State having been de-

volved to its use. The State Centennial

appropriation of \$30,000 was made ex-

pressly for centennial purposes some six

months ago. It was voted, by the Governor

and Council to set apart the sum of

\$6000 for the use of the Massachusetts

State Building. Repeated demands have

been made for this "set apart" sum, but

through some technicality little satisfac-

tion has been gleaned thus far, and the

running expenses of the Massachusetts

State Building are now being paid by a

noble-hearted Boston citizen. This gentle-

man has paid every bill at sight, and

stands over \$6000 as creditor to a State

classed as the most magnanimous in the

Union. It also says the project of a speci-

ally in the shoe and leather line for a

building was planned and carried into ex-

ecution by Mr. Coolidge. This gentleman

has given nearly his entire labor for

months in favor of this enterprise, and

has raised personally more money for the

object than the combined efforts of the

entire trade of the country; and his suc-

cess has been crowned with a building of

grand and imposing proportions, 314 feet

long by 160 feet in width, having an un-

broken arch the entire length, 80 feet

wide. The building, boiler house, decora-

tion and furnishing, has cost up to the

present time upwards of \$40,000, and the

building is one of the handsomest in the

Park. The exhibits are simply beautiful;

the quality of shoes and the wonderful

range or extent of styles is simply bewil-

dering. At the eastern entrance, we find

a neat display from the house of Fog,

Houghton & Coolidge, Boston. The ex-

hibit consists of a heavy black walnut,

upright case, with heavy plated glass sides,

standing about twelve feet high and ten

wide, the whole being surmounted by a

very pretty carved ornamentation. The

inside top shows a decoration of cloth-

folds, while the exhibit is certainly a credit

to the manufacturers. Two swinging glass

shelves, suspended by gilded chains, sup-

port a variety of boots, shoes, etc., an end-

less class of the different grades manu-

factured.

THE OLD TWELFTH.—At the third reunion of

Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment Association at

Dover Landing, the following officers were elected

for the ensuing year: President, Colonel Benjamin

Cook of Gloucester; Senior Vice-President, Major

Edward P. Reed, Jr., of North Abington; Juno

Vice-President, Captain Frederick R. Shattuck of

Boston; Secretary George K. Bond of Boston; Treasurer, George E. Muzzey of Weymouth; Com-

mittee, James H. Hoy of the Thirteenth

Massachusetts Regiment and Colonel Charles B.

Fox of the Fifty-third Massachusetts Regi-

ment. Major General W. B. Brockton, twenty-four

discussed with tireless energy on the boat and at

the Gardens, and was the recipient of many compli-

ments.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, No. 4, the last

number of the Centennial year, has ap-

peared, with a profusion of information

upon the subject of flower cultivation that

makes the number especially valuable.—

Winter will soon be upon us, and to make

home cheerful in the cold months a few

bulbs from Vick will be found quite use-

ful. The address is James Vick, Roches-

ter, N. Y.

For the Gazette.

WATERMAN'S WASTEPAPER.

Near most towns, on the prairies of the west, one

finds large quantities of manure which has

been dumped on the prairie, in order to get rid of

it. This manure is good, and is used in the

manufacture of manure, and is used in the

manufacture of manure,

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Way We Do It.

I don't like it very well folks calling my husband the "Old Smiler," says a correspondent from the "Old South," "but the day he just up and walked out in a huff he told me that you could have heard clear down to the creek. He said 'if ever, and never had as good a wife as I have, and as happy a home, there would be more husbands called 'Smilers.' Just then he helped himself to another spoonful of baked beans ; that reminds me what all women do not like.

I soak the beans over night, and about the right time in the forenoon wash and put them on to boil in cold water. I pour off that water after the beans have soaked a while, and add more. This prevents them from having that strong flavor peculiar to dry beans. They are soaked again, and I put them in a pan, cover the top of them with a slice of fresh pork, and put them in the oven to bake. The meat should roast a delicate brown color ; its juice will impart a fine flavor to the beans. This is a better plan than the old way of boiling meat and beans together.

My old Smiler is a poor man, and we are obliged to live more economically. For my dinner, I will tell you one thing that I fix the day before. My husband must have his "meat vitals," as he calls 'em ; he says if he don't get 'em he feels like a poor string with all the twist let out of it. We cannot afford steaks and sirloin every day, by any means, so I buy a little sirloin, a little red pepper, a little onion, and a little salt and pepper, and boil together them skin them out and the flavor will be delicious and dainty, and one cannot tell with what the meat is seasoned. Then boil slowly several hours, setting it on top of the stove as the water boils out, for every drop must boil away. I let it simmer and fry a little, but I am very careful that it does not scorch.

Then set it aside for Sunday dinner in a cool place. With a sharp knife it cuts very nicely, and it makes the principal dish on the table. Even a piece of neck, such as my mother-in-law would use only for mince pies, becomes in this way tender and good.

Sometimes I buy a piece of flank, cut it well, and let it lie twelve hours. Then I cut up some bits of bacon, and spread on the strip of flank, roll it, beginning at one end or side, wrap in a piece of muslin, tie with a thread, and boil slowly till done. I leave it wrapped up compactly until I am ready to slice it when cold. Sometimes I put in a couple of small slices of bread and butter instead of the minced pork. This is very good, and the husband is a good provider for us as his means go, too, but I have to contrive a good many little economies to keep our household expenses reasonable. But as long as he bears the sobriquet of "the old Smiler," I shall think my path is full of "pleasures and peace."

Domestic Recipe.

CORN PUDDING.—Take six ears of corn, boil them, and then cut them in small pieces, add them to a light add one pint of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and a little salt and pepper; stir it well, and pour in a tin baker and bake one hour.

TOADY CATSUP.—Pour boiling water on the tomatoes, and then peel them. Press them through a sieve, and boil the pulp thus obtained two hours, over a gentle fire, in a preserving kettle. Add one pepper, mace, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, and a black and white pepper, in whatever quantity preferred, the better for the health. Boil a few minutes after the spice is put in, and that will deaden its pungency. Strain through a sieve and bottle.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Gather young cucumbers of uniform size, by cutting from the vines in the morning, and keep in a cool place until you have enough to fill a jar. Cut them in small pieces, add them to a light add one pint of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and a little salt and pepper; stir it well, and pour in a tin baker and bake one hour.

COOKED BALLS.—Prepare a kettle of potatoes as for mashing, boil them with a good quantity of water. When done, take the skins from the fish, and with a potato masher, in a fishing bowl, mash or rub it fine; then mash your potatoes the same way, mixing fish and potatoes thoroughly. Have fish enough to season the potatoes nicely, then, with your hands, make little balls or balls about three inches in diameter and one-half inch in thickness. Fry to a nice brown in butter, or fried pork gravy. It requires but a few minutes to prepare them after they are boiled.

Questions and Answers.

How can evergreen be made to grow stocky?

By keeping the tip ends.

How prevent mildew on grapes?

Sprinkle them with sulphur.

What process is required to make good onion "sets" for next spring?

Sow onion seed now, thickly; allow them to get to the size of peas, then pull and dry them, and they will make fine "sets."

Thick or thin planting, which, for hedges?

Thick versus thin planting is the subject of many a controversy. An Iowa correspondent advocates thick planting. He says twenty thousand plants per acre, or orange is his rule for an orange hedge.

Will smoke injure grapevines?

A paper read before the French academy of sciences recently asserted that vineyards in close proximity to limekilns are often badly injured from the smoke, and that in some instances the fruit becomes, in consequence, impregnated with noxious odors to such degree as to unfit it for wine. The smoke from brickkilns, has, according to other authorities, proved disastrous to grapevines.

What is a good remedy for hoof-bound horses?

Strong brine applied three times a day is recommended for foaled and hoof-bound horses. Wash the legs and pour upon the bottom of the feet.

A correspondent who believes in liquid manures for small gardens wanted to know how to avoid the unpleasant odor that comesfrom the liquid manure. Soather a little plaster (gypsum) in and about the tank or barrels which contain it.

CHINSE NATUR.—Mr. Margary was long enough in China to learn that "it is the nature of Chinamen to give in to anything which asserts its superiority. A kick and a few words in his own tongue telling him he is an ignorant boor will make a common Chinaman worship you. Singly or in small groups they are the pink of civility, but a mob is rather dangerous."

There is one committee at the Centennial Exposition that has not had a vacancy since the opening. It is the jurors on wines, and they have sampled over eight hundred different varieties.

AN ASTRONOMICAL EVENT.

Saturn, with a Neighbor, Turned Down Toward Our Planet.

On the sixth of August there was an occultation of the planet Saturn by the moon, and unusual interest was manifested in the event. By reason of the beautiful scene which the telescope revealed on that occasion. On the third of September there was another occultation by the moon in the morning. On the twenty-seventh of August Saturn was in opposition to the sun; that is, the sun, the earth and the planet were in the same line, the earth occupying the central place. It is unusual remarkable that all the occultations were

on the night in the morning. The use which the opposition of the twenty-seventh will be made to serve is to test certain conclusions deduced by the French astronomer Trouvelot in a memoir on the physical aspects of the planet Saturn.

One of these conclusions was that the inner margin of Saturn's outer ring has for several years shown jagged forms near the handles, which would indicate irregularity of structure; another is that the thickness of the whole ring is increasing, and that the inner ring is becoming more and more so than the planet. This system of rings renders Saturn a unique member of the planetary family; and as modern investigations tend to show that we have in it an evidence of the truth of Laplace's hypothesis of the original formation of our system, the importance attached to a careful observation of the latest opposition by astronomers may be readily appreciated.

Saturn is now only about 732,000,000 miles from this earth, instead of 820,000,000 miles, its greatest distance. It is this difference of 183,000,000 miles which makes the period of an opposition so important to the star gazer.

The New York Republican State convention nominated Ed. M. Morgan for governor. Sherman S. Rogan for lieutenant-governor. George D. Danforth an associate judge of the court of appeals. Daniel G. Spencer for canal commissioners, and Charles W. Franchise for state prison inspector. The resolutions adopted by the convention reaffirm the platform adopted by the National Republican convention, and heartily approves the principles set forth in the letter of acceptance of R. B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler; is in favor of a reformal public service; insists that the equal rights and lives of all citizens must and shall be protected, and that the government must be restored from the consequences of the war by those who saved it, and not by those who attempted to destroy it. On the financial question it says: Whereas the date of the payment of our obligations bearing no interest after maturity is of the very essence of its full and entire validity, and the postponement of its payment results in a loss to the extent of the usual interest to the date of promised payment, therefore, in defense of the right of the state of Oregon to its representation in the House of Representatives, without making the disinterested notes bear the current government rate of interest, as an act of repudiation and disloyalty, and an open violation of the section of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, we the people of Oregon, and the commandant of the Quantanaro garrison, to Fort Hamilton, and others followed soon afterward, so that the whole invading force numbered about ten thousand.

Colonel Wm. C. O'Brien to be transferred to the South.

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been sent to the South to

aid in the capture of

Charley Hale, and

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WEEKLY NEWS AND REPORTS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1870.

Random Notes from the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1870.

I am not certain that I have as yet sufficiently comprehended the magnitude of the "big show" to give anything but a coherent account of it. As a writer, no one I have seen has done more justice to the great, the sublime, the delightful, the "like Marvel," call us, as Americans, to task for our over-patriotism and national gush, in speaking and writing of the Centennial fair, and consequently I have not anticipated, but perhaps the greatest, the world has ever seen, or ever may see, conciliates in all sincerity, that it is altogether too large, and at the loss of quantity might have decidedly improved in quality. After a few days of observation, I am inclined to agree with one of my colleagues in his conclusions, if not in his premises. The exhibition fails not in anticipations; it fails not in exceeding them ten-fold; but they are few cultured visitors who would not prefer the seen, one-fourth as numerous, provided the very best portion of the aggregate of effort had been devoted to a pain-taking culling of superfluities. The eye is over-satisfied, the ear overpowered, the feet wearied in continuous sight-seeing and hearing; and much, indeed, is lost in the constant desire to retain to the moiety, and the aesthetic is sacrificed to the gourmand. So much has been written and read on the subject that there seem to be but little excuse for words of mine; but in the possibility of the considerable general observation, blending with a little experience, may tend to all the interspaces, I submit these random notes.

In the first place, a word to the coming visitor. Don't come under any temptation to stay at the exhibition, as this cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory; and a longer time can be easily devoted to nothing more than casual observation. Individual tastes will of course differ as to the most interesting of the most important exhibits.

I have a copy of morning in the little room of the French section, devoted to Goupil et Cie, the eminent art publishers of Paris; and in looking over the grand exhibition of engravings displayed on walls and in portfolios, I was pleased to see, as ever passed in my life, passed away almost unconsciously.

In one little corner of the Japanese section, not larger than an ordinary closet, I came upon a case of ivory carvings to which I devoted more than two hours of unflagging interest. A picture of the entire exhibition would have consumed an ordinary lifetime.

To the practical farmer or house-keeper, the Agricultural Hall; to the merchant or artisan, the Hall of Manufacture; to the artist, art in its various phases of painting, sculpture, or modeling, engraving, or delicate fabrics, the Main building, the Art Gallery, the Photographers Hall, offered such myriad of subjects that even the most extended observations can be but a mere aggregation. And we will say that the expense necessitates a limited visit. If you propose to establish yourself in any of those much-laden, many-compartmented structures, near the ground, where at the expense of the entrance, you can obtain the maximum of comfort gratis, if you propose to satisfy the palate at the expense of the stomach, at the Friteries, or Turkish Cafes, or the Vienna Bakery, or the score of other extortions French stands, with and without the grand piano granted.

It is a pleasure to purchase every professed article both useless and possibly useful,—still further granted. A single word of warning I owe to my fellow-countrymen as a public duty, and is avoid that render the stay of hotel and guide books, known as the *Atlas Hotel*. I found myself there on Saturday night and forced to remain over Sunday, for which I hope to be forgiven. Laying on my bed I could peep through the walls, floors, rooms, and the key of my stall would fit the lock of any of my fellow-cattle in the stable. Some of the other scuffling structures, reeling in the temporary name of hotel, may be an improvement on the *Atlas*, in the name of comfort and cleanliness, I trust not. On Sunday afternoon I took the cars for the city, and with little trouble I found on North 12th, near Arch, a large and convenient room in a private house, for which with lodgings, breakfast, and dinner, I paid one dollar and fifty cents a day. Such accommodations and rates are to be found all over the city. From 15th and Market the Penn's Railroad road every half hour steam cars to the main entrance of the exposition, which in a few minutes at an expense of eight cents, and a third. At the "Dury" on the grounds, one may for fifteen cents obtain a bowl of pure milk and the most delicious bread, or a large saucer of perfectly prepared, and delicious for a piping lunch. The crowds who frequent the Dairy attest to its popularity. The German Restaurant, the "Southern" or "American" furnish excellent luncheons at reasonable prices. Don't hesitate to be economical, for no one in the world can afford to pay for your passing. The same as to dress, if dilapidated shoes—your second-best garments, your business hat; and carry always an ample umbrella for protection from sun and storm, and a frequent and indispensable aid to continued pedestrianism.

Still further in the line of advice I desire to suggest the sensible and simple practice of making notes of what is particularly held in the various sections. Until this is done the visitors come away with a bewildered sense of thousands of beautiful objects seen, but impossible to be recalled in detail. The note-book is as familiar an object in the hand of the visitor as his catalogue or guide-book. The entries are more so learned that something to be learned does not stare them in the face at every turn, and no memory is sufficiently retentive to retain more than a confused idea of the aggregate. Note-books may be purchased at the stations of the railroad, at a mere nominal price, and are invaluable. In the United States, business cards may be found at almost every exhibit, on the back of which a penitent will aid the visitor to recall his particular field of the show, and enable him to compare the same with those of others in the same line of trade or fabrication. From these note-books how many an interesting letter may be constructed to the friends at home; or how many a description in after years may be had of the "show"; and what an inestimable stock of recollections will they treasure up. By all means try the note-books.

As a concluding note of advice, don't expect to meet and know you or have ever seen them. The great mass of grounds; the thousand of nooks and corners where a regiment could be concealed; the numerous buildings, the fifty and sixty thousands who daily pass the gates—the number yearly being over one million, and so on and so on—the possibility of meeting unexpected friends exceedingly diminuendo. A gentleman who sat in front of me at the table the other day, remarked incidentally, that his main object in visiting the Centennial was the expectation of meeting a friend. The said friend, however, had no doubt would be there, although he had not heard from him for some thirty years. On Thursday I sat on the plaza in front of the Department of Public Comfort, for some two hours, and the said friend, who had made arrangements with Mr. Otis Cushing to carry the company and engine to Milford in his teams, to obtain an outlet for the road, to New Bedford.

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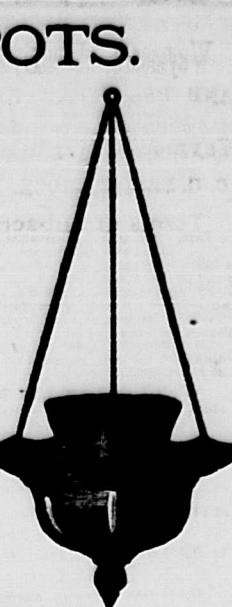
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YARD, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Receipts.

To Kill Bedbugs.—The best thing to exterminate bedbugs is turpentine.

Bed Arra.—To get rid of little red ants place leaves of laney plant on the shelves of your rooms or closets. The ants will quickly disappear.

Iodine.—To use iodine without discoloration, take hypophosphite soda, one ounce; aqua, two scroplets. Mix and add to the iodine until discolored. Only a small quantity of iodine is needed. Apply with a camp's hair brush.

TOMATO CANTER.—Take one peck of tomatoes, one pound pepper, quarter pound allspice, quarter pound white mustard seed, two ounces cloves, six tablespoonfuls salt, half pound vinegar. Boil two and a half hours. Cool and then bottle.

Stains in Martine.—To remove iron stains from clothes, make a mixture of citric acid, two drachms; alum, two drachms; iodine of iron, one drachm; water, four ounces. Dissolve. Dampen a piece of cotton flannel, and apply to the part you wish to erase, and afterward wash with water.

Coronado Water.—To make an excellent cologne take one pint of odorous cologne spirit and add: Oil of bergamot, sixty drops; oil of lemon, sixty drops; oil of clove, two drops; oil of rose, two drops; tincture of mint, sixty drops; pure honey, sixty drops; tincture of ambergris, fifteen drops; tincture of benzoin, eight drops.

Birds on Broom.—One teaspoonful of ground flour, one teaspoonful of white India salt, three-fourth teaspoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one pint of thick milk, tea-spoonful salaratus, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix well together with a spoon for five minutes. Bake in a greased covered pan for three hours, in a moderate oven. Let it remain in the pan with the cover on for ten or fifteen minutes after taking it from the oven.

Receipts from Barren Trees.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says: Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that had come up in a shrub, and I had to fasten it to the stake.

The next year the limb blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree; and, as Tim Bunker said, "It set me a thinking," and I came to the conclusion that the string was tight that it prevented the sap from returning to the roots; consequently it forced the tree to bear fruit.

A couple of pear trees, large enough to bear, but which had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wrapped it several times around the trees above the lower limbs and tied it tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have tried the experiment on several trees, almost with the same result. It is much better than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong cord around the tree, or a simple limb, and tie—the tighter the better—and you will find the result satisfactory; the next winter or spring the cord may be taken off.

Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.

2. Keep an account of farm operations.

3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm exposed to sun, rain and heat.

4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.

5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trash, because it is cheap.

6. Set fences well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadows, fields or orchards.

7. Do not refuse correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.

8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.

9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter, also good food, taking care of all that is unsound, half rotten, etc.

10. Do not keep tribes of dogs and cats around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in all their lifetime.

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets will have long strings in the fall.

Hats of every kind are to be worn on the forehead.

Fancy feathers are to take the place of ostrich plumes.

Velvet bonnets will take the place of felt ones this fall.

Turbans will be the fashionable round hat next season.

Greenish tinted creams is the new shade of this popular color.

Colored beads in thick cable cords are shown for fall hats trimming.

Russian greens and very dark bronze shades are among the new colors.

Undressed kid gloves of very dark shades are brought out for next season.

Russian ladies are wearing long, loose capes, which are held in nets of wide silk broadcloth.

Very new Derby hats have high, sloping crowns, with brims pressed flat on the sides.

The new imported suits and garments of all kinds are profusely ornamented with buttons.

Navy blue, almost black, is seen in the new fall goods for polonaises. It is to be piped with cardinal red and worn over cardinal red silk petticoats.

The new French flowers are made of materials producing startling effects, such as silk petticoats, wheat, of green velvet, and shaded lead of velvet, satin and chenille.

White dresses of antique damask linen are very much worn at the summer resorts. They are profusely decorated with Hamberg embroideries and ribbon bows and sashes.

Appreciative Listeners.

A gentleman discovered an exquisite poem, and in it, in a very natural way, directed the attention of two ladies to it. They listened with intent ear while the reader gave voice to the glowing and graceful thoughts of the poet.

When the reading was finished, the gentleman turned to his companions for a word of appreciation. He saw their faces glow with admiration and eyes bright with enthusiasm. "Look, there!" exclaimed one of the ladies with the utmost eagerness, "that woman—pointing to a lady on the opposite side of the street—"has got a polonaise but-toned up in the back! I should think," addressing her companion, "she'd have a good time getting into it when she wanted to dress in a hurry."

"I should think so, too," returned the other, "but it hangs pretty, don't you think so?"

Two DINEERS.—The marketmen of Boston have had a public dinner with our wife, and the *Journal* says, con-estately, "The dinner was not long ago, in this city, which the papers, next morning, characterized as brilliant and successful, but they omitted to mention that some of the young men who attended it were carried away in such a state of intoxication that they made their way back to college lying prone upon the floor of the car."

Lee Miller-Strickland.

The pleasing people out in Minnesota who formed a copartnership, terminable at will, in the business of matrimony and general profuse, under the firm name of Miller and Strickland, have had their difficulties since. They have countered a certain steady and the experts' Windows on the relations of the sexes. It seemed to meet their case. We have already chronicled the addition of a baby to the assets of the firm. They named him Leo, partly perhaps on the *use* and *use* principle current in *Esop*, but mostly on the part of the advanced Windows on the relations of the sexes. It seemed to meet their case.

Finally it was agreed that they should take the artist's advice and strap him up in the high chair. After much ringing of bells the baby was induced to sit with father prepared to take the negative, but just at the critical moment the tot doffed himself across the strap and screamed lustily. His papa wanted to take off its sack, because it had such a pretty fat arm, but its mamma was afraid that it might take cold. Then one auntie thought it would be so much more comfortable to sit him in a big arm chair, but another thought that such a performance would be very immodest indeed, and a conflict seemed imminent.

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NO. 22.

The Peared Little Maid.
She stands within the daisied field,
A little maiden all alone;
And bending down she takes a flower,
And plucks its petals one by one.

"He loves me well; he does not love;"
Trembling, with a smile, now is she.
"Ah, does he love? or loves he not?
I cannot try; I dare not see."

Her heart is beating low and fast;
Her blushing tints are a pale pall;
She does not hear the eager step,
She does not see the shadow fall.

The flower is taken from her hand,
Swiftly the petals he removes.
"He loves—loves not—he loves—loves
not."

See, darling! 'tis the last—he loves!"
—Fanny Barrow.

A SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

Two women, sisters, kept the toll-booth at a village in Weymouth. It stood apart from the village, and they often slept away at night, being lone and lonely.

One day they received a considerable sum of money, bequeathed them by a relation, and that set the simpletons all in a flutter.

They had a friend in the village, the blacksmith's wife; so they went to her for their fears. She admitted that theirs was a lonesome place, and she would not live there, for one, without a man. Her discourse sent them home downright miserable.

The blacksmith's wife told her husband all about it when he came in for his dinner.

"The fools!" said he; "how is any body to know that they have got brass in the house!"

"Well," said the wife, "we made no secret about it to me; you need not go to tell it to all the town—poor souls!"

Hope never spreads her golden wings
on unfeathomed seas.

The most laudable ambition is to be wise, and the greatest wisdom is to be good.

Think kindly of each other is good; but to act kindly toward one another is best of all.

Difference is the most complicate, the most indirect, the most elegant and effective compliment.

Few things are impracticable in themselves; and it is for want of application rather than that means a child fails of success.

There the subject dropped, as man and wife have things to talk about besides their neighbors.

There was a call at the toll-bar, what with their own fears and the old man's comforter began to shiver with apprehension as night came on. However, at sunset the carrier passed through the gate, and at the sight of his friendly face they brightened up. They told him their care, and begged him to sleep in their house that night. "Why, how can I?" said he. "I am due at —; but I will leave you my dog." The dog was a powerful mastiff.

The women looked at each other expressively. "He won't hurt us, will he?" sighed one of them, faintly. "Not he," said the carrier, cheerfully. Then he led the dog into the house, and told the maid to lock the door, and went away with it.

The women were left contemplating the dog with that tender interest apprehension is sure to excite. At first he seemed staggered at their toll-hood proceeding in his master; it confused him, that he was called a dog, and as the wheels retraced, he began to plainly that he was an abandoned dog, he delivered a fearful howl and flew at the door scratching and barking furiously.

The old woman died the apartment, and was next seen at an upper window screaming to the carrier: "Come back! come back! John! He is tearing the house down!"

"Dra! the varmint!" said John, and came back. On the road he thought what was best to do. The good natured fellow took his greatcoat off of the car and laid it down on the floor. Then he took his coat off, and laid it on the car. "Now," said John, "let me out of it." No more nonsense; you take charge of the women, "I shall be back this way breakfast time, and he won't budge till then."

"And he won't hurt us, John?"

"Lord, no! Bless your heart, he is as sensible as any Christian; only, Lord sake, woman! don't ye go to take the coat from him, or you'll be wanting a new gown yourself, and maybe a petticoat and all."

The Toronto (Can.) *Globe*, in an editorial article on the grasshoppers in the Western States, says: The experience of the last four years has demonstrated that the grasshoppers are irresistible while healthy. Therefore, the grasshoppers must be aided in their efforts to subdue them, and individual effort can do little or nothing in that direction. If it is anybody's business to fight the locusts, it is the business of the United States and Dominion governments, in both of whose territories lie the lands from which the *caloptenus decoloratus* kills the insects after they have arrived. Manitoba, Manitoba is a pure business, in fact a popular one. He prevailed against them, then his Gibbs, prohibiting Gibbons, his agents and servants, from navigating with any boat or vessel propelled by steam or fire the waters in the bay of New York, or in the Hudson river between Staten Island and Bowles' hook. The chief author of this was Vanderbilt against Aaron Ogden and R. Livingston, who chartered the New Jersey Legislature. The *Troy Press* describes his first appearance in court. He was arrested by the sheriff of New York on an attachment for contempt, and taken before the awful presence of the great Chancellor Kent, in Albany, to answer to the charge of violating an injunction. Capt. Vanderbilt, in 1818, took command of the steamboat Bellona, of the New York and New Brunswick line, which chartered by the New Jersey Legislature. The *Troy Press* describes his first appearance in court. He was arrested by the sheriff of New York on an attachment for contempt, and taken before the awful presence of the great Chancellor Kent, in Albany, to answer to the charge of violating an injunction. Capt. Vanderbilt, in 1818, took command of the steamboat Bellona, of the New York and New Brunswick line, which chartered by the New Jersey Legislature. The *Troy Press* describes his first appearance in court. 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PARK, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Turkish Atrocities at Balak.

FERTILIZERS.—Where the soil has not been well dressed with rich, rotted manure, some active fertilizer will be useful. Now that we can procure guano guaranteed as to quality, we would choose this for fall use, before any other product. Guano and superphosphate is generally most effective when used in the spring. One hundred and fifty pounds of guano, costing about \$4.50 per acre, would make a good dressing, to be harrowed in before sowing, or with the seed if it is sown broadcast.

Surface DRAINING.—When they are necessary, surface drains should be made so well that the fields are soon, and not left until the rains have come. Generally, to clear out the dead furrows on the higher parts of the field, and to make outlets from the lower parts, where surface water might accumulate, will be sufficient.

GRASS SEED.—Timothy or orchard grass is better to be sown as soon as the wheat is drilled or covered, than in the spring. A peck of the former, or six pecks of the latter, is to be sown. If it is sown in the fall, it will not grow. It is better to be sown in the spring, four to six parts of the former, or a bushel of the latter, would be a proper quantity per acre.

GRASSLANDS.—Meadows and pastures may be too dressed with advantage at any spare time during the month. Coarse manure had better be left in the yard to rot, but if any well rotted manure is on hand, it may be evenly spread, and the lumps broken by drawing a dull harrow or a log log crusher over it.

Clover Seed.—The high price of clover seed makes it of advantage to save all that can be gathered. Five bushels of clover seed per acre may be saved, if it is made an object to do it. This is worth as much as an average crop of hay. The ground is not exhausted by its attack, and the clover, when buried in the winter, has so that the root part drops upon the ground, the heads may be gathered and raked into heaps by a boy following the machine. As the stalks are of little account for fodder, the clover may be exposed to the rain and wind without damage, and with advantage, as the seed will hull out better then. It may be raked in, and the manure perfectly dry, and the seed covered to be threshed in the winter. It is difficult to keep it dry by any way of stacking it out of doors.

Cutting Corn.—The value of corn stalks for fodder is too often lost sight of in harvesting. To save the fodder as much as possible, the crop should be harvested as soon as the corn is glazed. After that nothing is gained by letting the crop stand, as the stalks are raised by rain or storms or frost, when the whole stalks are not cut, but only the tops above the ears, the fodder may be gathered soon after the first of the month. Binding in small sheaves is a good plan.

Sowing Corn.—Stubble—Where the practice of sowing the corn stubble with wheat prevails, the unsightly method of leaving the strips upon which the corn has been raised, should be avoided, both on account of its appearance and its want of economy. A considerable amount of ground is wasted and weeds are encouraged. It is not much trouble to haul off the shocks and set them up in some place where the corn can be husked conveniently, and what trouble there is in it is well repaid.

Dried Tomatoes.

Housekeepers in the country, who have many tomatoes and few cans, can easily preserve a large quantity of this easily raised fruit by drying it. This method requires little delay and comparatively little trouble. Soak and boil the tomatoes, as for canning. Boil them slowly in a porcelain kettle or store jar until the original quantity is reduced one half. Then season them in the proportion of a teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful of sugar to a gallon of steamed tomatoes. Spread on the plates and dry quickly, without soaking. As the tomatoes are dried, the pulp and fruit take shape, set up so that both sides may dry, and let the contents of several plates, heaped up lightly, stand in bright sunshine a little while before putting away. Store in bags and keep dry.

When wanted for use, put a small quantity soaking in considerable water, and let it stand until it is soft. Stir the same water long and slowly—three or four hours—keeping boiling water at hand to add if it grows thick, and so is in danger of burning. It should be quite thin when done, and may be thickened with bread crumbs, and seasoned with a little sugar, salt, and butter, of course tomatoes should not be made into a puree.

A Pies for the Crows.

The crows are quite as fond of bugs and worms as little field mice and young snakes as he is of the farmer's corn. He is a good policeman about the farm-house and drives away the hawk, who can do twice the amount of mischief he is guilty of. He hunts the grasshoppers and pulls out the caterpillars and all manner of pests, and probably saves many a crop, if he is hard on the crop. A gentlewoman, when the crows trotted out after him as he sat out to wade his animal war on the squash bugs. She sat attendant upon his head on one side and watched him for a few minutes, as if to see how he did it. Comprehending the business at last, he went for those bugs with a will, and cleared the patch in fine style. He took it for a business the remainder of the season, insuring a fine crop.

A Remedy for Ivy Poison.

Many people become poisoned either by handling or exposure to poison ivy. Great care should be taken, as the remedy is slightly thrown off by the process of nature. There is, however, a remedy which is vouches for by a correspondent of an agricultural paper as a sure and speedy cure. The agent is common lime, a small piece of which should be dissolved in water, and the part affected should be washed with the water affording immediate relief. The remedy is simple, and should be widely known.

Farmers and Rheumatism.

Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism? Because they wear wet clothing, and suddenly chill the body, over-exert themselves, and because they do not keep the skin in a clean, vigorous and healthy condition. If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after hard exercise, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not over-exert when in an exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have less rheumatism. The same rule applies to others than farmers.

How to Eat an Apple.

There is no fruit more serviceable to people than the apple, not only as a food, but as a whole corrective and restorative. Apples contain sugar, gum, malic acid, and some valuable mineral matter. It is true that apples often produce indigestion and flatulence, but generally the cause is to be found in the manner in which they are eaten. Large farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after hard exercise, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not over-exert when in an exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have less rheumatism. The same rule applies to others than farmers.

Tox Aggravating.

Two young women met. They had not seen each other for two months. The following conversation ensued:

"Been to Long Branch. Where were you?"

"To Saratoga. Any offers?"

"Yes, nine; two of them count. You have any?"

"One, was an earl."

And that girl who had been to Long Branch went home and shed bitter tears of vexation, though the fact of the matter was they had neither of them had any offers at all, and both knew it. She had decided that another time she will let the other girl speak first, and tell her story afterward.

A Greek Wedding.

A correspondent of the *London Standard* says: I was fortunate enough to be in Patras on the occasion of a Greek wedding, which is an interesting and peculiar ceremony. Weddings among the Greeks are for the most part solemnized in the evening and at home, and from the nature of the rite must be very trying to the persons principally concerned, as the ceremony is held in the center of the room, on one side of which stand the bride and bridegroom, each holding a long lighted candle, on the opposite side the officiating priests. Behind the former the best man takes his place; he has an important part to fill in the ceremony, and is ranked as a relation from the time of the marriage. The rite consists of a series of oaths and the numerous guests throng as closely as they can toward the center in order to gain the better view. Many prayers are chanted by the priests and their assistants, unintelligible even to the ear of a classical scholar, with the exception of the often repeated "Kyrie eleison." The best man is to promise a patrilineal wife to the bride. There is very elaborate ritual—Greece service. The ceremony is a little like a skeleton, likewise white and dry. As we ascended, bones, skeletons and skulls became more frequent, but here they had not been picked so clean, for there were fragments of half dry, half putrid flesh still clinging to them.

At last we came to the kind of little plateau of the hillside, where the ground was nearly level with the exception of a little indentation where the bride, three times with the ring, the blessing two wreaths which are afterward placed on their heads by the best man, and at a later part of the rite interchanged over and over again the drinking of wine, the kissing by both of the officiating priest and the best man, and the breaking of a seal which the bridegroom holds in his hand. The Indian wedding is a little like this, but the ceremony is more simple, and beside it a part of a skeleton, likewise white and dry. As we ascended, bones, skeletons and skulls became more frequent, but here they had not been picked so clean, for there were fragments of half dry, half putrid flesh still clinging to them.

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1876.

Random Notes from the Centennial.
A STROLL THROUGH THE ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT., 1876.

There is no section of the Exhibition where it is more difficult for a correspondent to particularize than the Department of Art. The Hall of Art is a vast Assem-

bly. It is here particularly that the least fastidious critic can but regret the spiritual of national pride which has im-

pelled us to exceed all past ventures in the extent and magnitude of our art.

Assuming that the art is good, and with a

feeling of intense disgust for the horde

of paper critics, who prize so loudly

of the "miserable dabs," the "second-

class lot," the want of "expression," or

"tone," of "possible shade," and "exag-

gerated light," and the rest of which

comes so little. I must still regret

that so enormous an exhibit has been

crowded into so small a space. Of course

it is a physical impossibility for the visitor

whose time is limited, to devote even

ordinary observation to the entire

exhibit. Given a single

moment before each of the more than

four-thousand objects of painting and

sculpture, and ten days will not permit

one to see them all. While nothing is

more certain than that the art is great

and worth every minute of attention, which is

the result of our calculation, yet it can

hardly fail to be the case, that the most

deserving are almost certain to be the

ones unseen. It speaks well for the

esthetic character of our people that the

Art Galleries are the most popular of the

Exhibition, and the most crowded.

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exhibits of Russia, the Netherlands, Spain,

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the exception of the unoccupied landscapes.

Hill has a "Yosemite" that has no rival at

Philadelphia; Moran has "The Mountain

of the Holy Cross," a view in the Yellow-

stone region, and a red sunset scene.

Kensett, Gifford and Coleman, are represented in some

charming landscapes, and De Haas has

three new marine views that maintain his

excellent reputation. One of the most

handsome and most interesting is a waterfall

in the forest, and the water is

worth every minute of attention, which is

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CARLOS.

LOCAL NEWS.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

Joint action has been taken by the Sub-
Committee of the Republican Town
Committee of Weymouth and Quincy, in
the matter of Representative nominations for
the two towns, and they have agreed that
Weymouth shall have two of the
Representatives, and Quincy one, the ar-
rangement to apply to this year alone.

TEMPERANCE SOCIABLE.

The ladies of the Weymouth Temperance Union have given another manifestation of their

zeal in good works, by inviting the friends

of the cause to a sociable, held in their

rooms on Washington street, last Friday

evening, where a generous provision of

entertainment was provided, comprising

comic vocal music, organ playing, addresses by

J. W. Armington, Esq., Rev. Messrs.

Frary and Wright, and select reading by

Miss Nettie Knights. Refreshments in

profusion were provided by the ladies, and

it is hoped that this will but the pre-
lude to a series of similar gatherings.

OLIM.

TEMPERANCE ESCAPE FROM INJURY.

Last Tuesday afternoon, a stone weighing

about 30 lbs. was hurled from the bottom

of a well which was being blasted by Mr.

Charles Colbath on the premises of Mr.

John Fennell, near the residence of Capt.

A. J. Garey, at East Weymouth, and in

its flight the boughs of an apple tree were

severed from the trunk as though

cut with a knife. The stone struck a

window in Capt. Garey's house, smashing

the slats of the blinds, breaking two lights

of glass, and shattering the lower part of

the window casing. Mrs. Garey, who has

been ill for some time, was lying on a bed

within a few feet of the window, and though the bed was strewn with fragments

of glass and wood, and a piece of the

stone fell upon the floor near by, she re-
ceived no injury.

FIREMEN'S MUSTER.

The "little

Union" of East Braintree, knocked the

spots out of a large number of competi-
tors at the Firemen's Muster in Milford,

last Tuesday, being number five in a list

of twenty-three engines.

The Butcher Boy, of South Braintree, was

third in the contest, and the Conqueror, of

South Weymouth, number six. The

Butcher Boy's stream was 173 feet 9 1-2

inches; Union, 172 feet; Conqueror, 166

feet 8 3-4 inches. The two Quincy en-
gines Tiger and Vulture, had a sharp con-
test for home supremacy, and the Tiger

was whipped by about two feet. The

highest play was 187 feet 3 1-4 inches,

by the Hopkinton engine Edward Hop-

kins.

MARBUSH FAIR.

The residents

all along the South Shore are always in-

terested in the annual announcement of

the Fair of the Marshfield Agricultural

Society, which will be found in our col-

umns; and the members of the Society,

too, manifest their interest by presenting

a superb display of the products of

the historic old town by the sea, so that nose

will be disappointed in their anticipations

of a pleasurable occasion. Gov. Rice

will speak at the dinner on Thursday,

and other features of the Fair will be full

of interest, especially the Antiquarian

display.

THE DEMOCRATIC TOWN COMMITTEE

has organized as follows:—Committee at

large—H. A. Newton, Z. L. Bicknell, A.

Alvah Raymond, Jr., Chairman, F. W. Lewis, and Alvah

H. Raymond, Jr., Treasurer, Z. L. Bicknell.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

on the part of the Democrats of Weymouth to

confer with the Quincy Committee, on the

question of Representatives to the Gen-

eral Court, consists of Henry Newton,

Z. L. Bicknell, Frank W. Lewis, Alan-

son A. Holbrook and Alvah Raymond,

Jr.

THE REPUBLICANS OF WEYMOUTH

have procured a large American flag,

which they propose to elevate at the

corner of Front and Summer streets,

some evening next week. Due notice

will be given of the time of raising.

RESIGNED.—Rev. Mr. Halliday has re-

signed the pastorate of the Congregational

Church at Lovell's Corner, and leaves town this week.

BASE BALL.

The Tidens of Wey-

mouth and the Pioneers of Quincy,

played at East Milton last Saturday, with

score of 11 for Pioneers and 6 for Tidens.

sunshine above the fleecy clouds, and blue skies standing out against a more intense blue sky. Several portraits, a snow-storm in Russia, two or three splendid animal figures, and a large number of landscapes, present marked examples of the high-
est art.

I lack the space to mention the several

exhibits of Russia, the Netherlands, Spain,

Mexico, Sweden, Norway, and particularly

Belgium. With the exception of the latter,

they fall to satisfy to the extent our own

artists have educated our tastes for the

picture-gallery art.

The United States have succeeded in

presenting unexpected talent which com-

pares favorably with the countries where-

in the arts have been an accompaniment

to education, and to the social life, with

the exception of the unoccupied landscapes.

Hill has a "Yosemite" that has no rival at

Philadelphia; Moran has "The Mountain

of the Holy Cross," a view in the Yellow-

stone region, and a red sunset scene.

Kensett, Gifford and Coleman, are represented in some

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Mr. Lovell, Esq., of Weymouth, for publication

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ower Pots,
S PRICES.

FRUIT JARS,
NED TOPS.

11 cents each.
13 " "
16 " "

I & CO.

SET,
L.

SEYMOUTH
TAL AND INDUSTRIAL
SOCIETY.

Twelfth
ANNUAL
AIR!

th Annual Fair of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held on the 20th and 21st of September, 1876.

AY AND SATURDAY,
EPT. 20 & 21, 1876.

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 22.

B POLO GAME at 2 1/2,
D BASE BALL MATCH,
Philips, of Rockland,
etives of New Weymouth.

PURCHASE \$100.

ROTTING,
alition of Horses, &c.

DER OF EXHIBITION.

The Grounds will be open each day at 9 o'clock

FIRST DAY.

Class A & B Horses for breeding and general use.

Speed to be considered.

GRAND MATCH.

Class A, First Horses.

GRAND POLO GAME, by the California Polo Team.

Class A, First Driving Horses.

For Horses that never trotted in public before 3 minutes, 1st pr. \$100, 2d pr. \$80, 3d pr. \$60.

RUNNING RACE, \$100.

DRIVING HORSES, \$100.

DRIVING HORSES, \$100.

FOOT RACE, open to town's people.

Distance 1/2 mile. 1st pr. \$5, 2d pr. \$3, 3d pr. \$2.

SECOND DAY.

Class A, Gentlemen's Driving Horses to Wagon, 1st pr. \$100, 2d pr. \$80, 3d pr. \$60.

THROWING OR WINDING STONE

FOR HAVING STONE

1st pr. in each game, \$10.

Class A, Fastest pair Trotting Horses—Entrance Fee, \$10.

THREE JUMPS, and HOP, STEP & LEAP, \$100.

SAWING MATCH, 4 pr., \$100.

BASE BALL MATCH, Braintree vs. Weymouth, \$100.

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PARK, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

BOILED RICE.
EGGNOODLE SOUP. — One pound sugar, half pound butter, eight eggs, ten ounces flour before it is boiled, nutmeg or mace as desired.

PLAIN SOUP. — Pudding. Take one pound and a half of common flour, half a pound of beef suet chopped very fine, two eggs well beaten, one pint of new milk; mix. Have ready a bowl well greased; put in your pudding; tie down with a cloth; boil steadily for two hours. Grated lemon peel improves it.

QUINCE JELLY. — Slice the quince without either paring or coring. Put them into a preserving kettle and just cover with water; put over the fire and boil until soft. Remove from the stove and strain off the liquor. To every gallon allow four pounds of white sugar, and boil very fast until it becomes a stiff jelly.

CRAZY APPLE JELLY. — Cut out the eyes and stalks of the apples, halve them, and put in a preserving kettle, with enough water to cover them. Boil until soft, then strain through a sieve, and afterward through a muslin bag; to every pound of liquor put one pound and a quarter of sugar; boil gently for twenty minutes.

MELISSA JELLY. — Prepare a paste exactly the same as in making ordinary soda biscuit; roll it out about an inch thick, and of the size required, according to the number to be served; place in a steamer for about twenty minutes, or until it rises a light crust. Serve with butter, any kind of preserved berries of fruit, and fine sugar; boil gently for twenty minutes.

ICED APPLES. — Pare and core one dozen large apples; fill with sugar mixed with a little butter and cinnamon or nutmeg; boil over a slow fire for one hour, if possible, without breaking, put the apples on another dish. If not possible pour off the juice; have some jam prepared; lay it on the top and sides and set into the oven a few minutes to brown slightly. Serve with cream.

MINCERAT WITH TOMATOES. — Take cold roast or boiled meat and chop it fine with about an equal quantity of ripe tomatoes, season with an even teaspoonful of pepper, a heaping teaspoonful of salt; spread a layer of bread or cracker crumbs over the top, pour in the mincemeat and tomatoes, season with a thick layer of bread crumbs on the top with a little butter, and pour over a tea-cupful of water. Bake it one hour and you will have a delicious dish. Cold gravy mixed with warm water, or a cupful of stock, are nicer for moistening than water. Butter enough should be used to make the top brown, like caramelized oysters.

GRANADE. — Seven pounds of grapes and three and one-half of sugar. Steam the grapes over a slow fire for one hour, put in a kettle with about a pint of water, over a moderate fire, stirring occasionally to prevent burning; in forty or fifty minutes, or less, the seeds will slip from the skins; then rub through a colander, and return to the kettle with the sugar. Boil from one to two hours, according as it thickens; stirring it all the while, or until it is thick enough to make a sauce for cold meat. Add to this quantity add two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one clove, and one-half pint of vinegar just on taking from the fire. Any kind of grapes will do, wild, cultivated or green.

Questions and Answers.

What will make hens lay through the winter?

One farmer says that feeding hens with fat occasionally will cause them to lay during the winter. Mix hog's lard with dough is the rule; a pie crust lard about the size of a hen's egg given to a hen after she has been broken up from sitting will start her laying again.

Can evergreen be planted in the fall?

Evergreens may be planted at any season of the year when the ground is not frozen. The best time, however, is when the buds have just started into new growth; this occurs about the time the other trees have come into leaf.

What is the natural size of an apple tree?

The age of an apple tree varies greatly according to the constitution of the tree, the nurture, climate, etc. On deep and favorable soils, where the climate is not too severe, apple orchards have been known to bear fair crops at eighty, ninety, and one hundred years, and even of seedlings at one hundred years old, apple orchards fail in forty or fifty years.

Severe cold, which blackens all the wood, is a common cause of the premature failure of orchards.

Starvation, in consequence of the premature failure of orchards.

The tree is a still more frequent cause.

Even trees, under favorable circumstances, live forty and fifty years, the plum averring from forty to thirty years, the cherries about the same length of time, and peach trees usually fail to be profitable at twelve to thirteen years of age.

Is there any truth in the assertion that the season in which eggs are laid has an influence on the chicks hatched therefrom?

It is very generally believed by poultry breeders that the first hatching of the season will produce better and stronger chickens than those laid later. The idea seems to be that after two or three months the fowls lose their vitality and these late eggs, in consequence, produce a brood lacking somewhat in stamina.

There is no way in which apples can be kept through the winter without entirely losing their flavor? They are stored away in the fall crisp and palatable, but in two or three months become fusty and poor.

Apples are a fruit which very readily take in surrounding odors, especially those of close, moist cellular, in which they are too often kept. Remove them from the vegetables and unpleasant odors, handle them with care, and store them in a dry room, just above the freezing point, and they will retain in great measure their natural flavor and crispness.

To Dry Sweet Corn.

When the corn has become best for table use, remove all husks and silk. With a sharp knife cut just the ends of the stalks off, and with a knife scrape the milk out of the cobs, leaving the hull on the cob. Now put it in a pan, and place in the oven for a few minutes, or on plates an inch thick, and place in the oven and just scald the milk; then place in the sun or any warm place to dry. When wanted for use, put in warm water and let soak some time, and cook slowly. When done add a little sweet milk, a small piece of butter, salt and pepper to taste.

The Cause of Coughs.

An Italian, according to *Les Moulins*, attributes cough to the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air passages. In grave cases, this parasite multiplies, and reaches into the lung cells. Quinine has the property of stopping the development of microscopic fungi, and is therefore adapted as a remedy in the present case. Dr. L. has used with success the following prescription: Chlorhydrate of quinine, one part; bicarbonate of soda, one part; gum arabic, twenty parts.

The bicarbonate of soda is meant to dissolve the mucus, the gum arabic to increase the adhesiveness of the powder on the bronchial passages. The powder (blowing in) of the powder should take place during a deep inspiration of the patient, so as to facilitate its penetration into the windpipe, which is the principal seat of the microscopic fungus.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Capture of an Indian Village by General Crook.

A courier who left General Crook's command September 10 brings the following account of the capture of a village by Gen. Mills:

September 9.—Since General Crook's column turned south toward the Black Hills, on the fifth inst., there has been considerable hardship through wet weather, want of food, want of bedding and bread, and a good deal of gambling and shooting. On the seventh it was decided to send a portion of the pack train ahead, under the escort of Colonel Mills, with fifteen men, on the best horses of each company of the Third cavalry, making 150 in all. Lieutenant Von Lentwitz Schawka and Lt. Crawford composed the subordinate command, with Tom Custer, chief packer, and Frank Grunard, General Crook's chief scout. The latter was to serve both as guide and scout, and on yesterday evening he discovered, through the rain and fog, without being himself observed, a hostile Sioux village consisting of forty-one lodges and a number of smaller dependents and a few American horses.

Colonel Mills concluded to attempt the attack with his 150 men, without waiting to send word to General Crook for re-enforcements. He fell back in a ravine, and at two o'clock this morning marched for the village, which was situated on the south side of the Cheyenne River, about 10 miles from the junction of the Cheyenne and the Ogallala.

He formed on the north side with Company M to charge through the village, while the rest of the force, dismounted, were to form a skirmish line on either side, and pick off the Indians as they came out. The latter were completely surprised, and scattered out on all sides, but, in the end, were captured, including the chief, and were marched to the south side of the Cheyenne.

Colonel Mills was to attempt to capture the Indians, and the rest of the force were to support him. The Indians were to be captured, and a portion of the pack train sent back to the south side of the Cheyenne.

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